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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/701,659	11/04/2003	Hsien-Chin Chiang	B-5287 621426-7	7498
36716	7590	10/13/2005	EXAMINER	
LADAS & PARRY 5670 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, SUITE 2100 LOS ANGELES, CA 90036-5679			GABLER, PHILIP FRANCIS	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3637	

DATE MAILED: 10/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/701,659	CHIANG, HSIEN-CHIN
Examiner Philip Gabler	Art Unit 3637	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 November 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 November 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 2, 6, 12, 13, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bullington et al. (US Patent Number 6219226). Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing for receiving at least one electronic device therein, comprising: a front panel (102) having at least one access port (108) for access to the electronic device; a receiving chamber (114) located within an inner space (106) of a main body of the computer housing (100) and connected to the access port; and a door panel (104) engaged with the front panel and is allowed to move between a first position covering the access port (as in Figure 1) and a second position in the receiving chamber (as in Figure 2), and thereby exposing the electronic device.

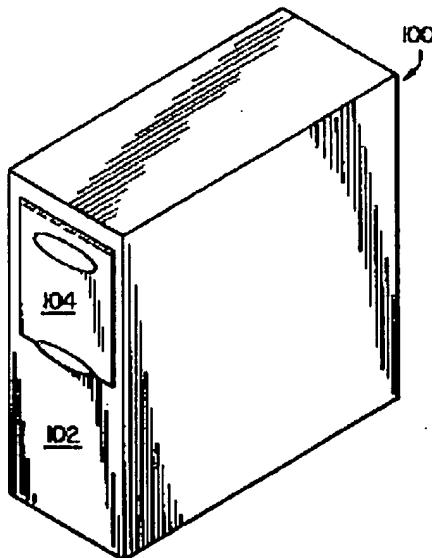


FIG. 1

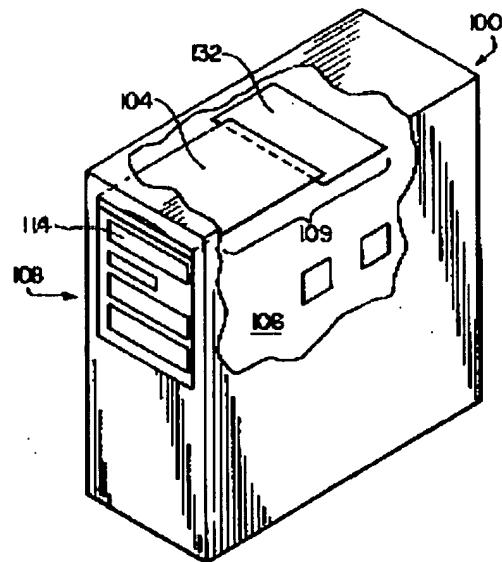


FIG. 2

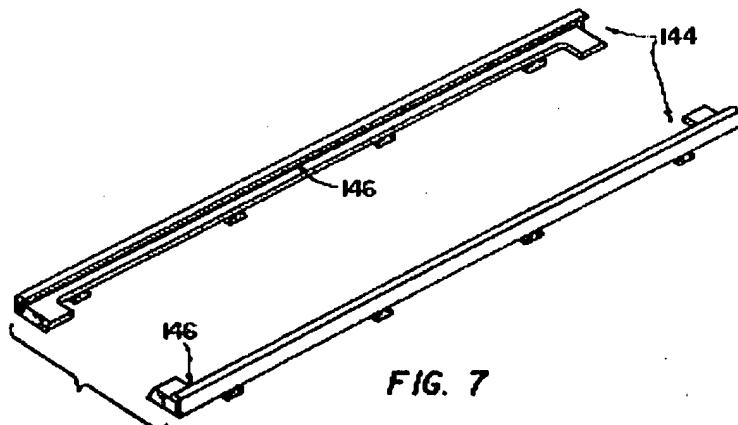


FIG. 7

Bullington et al. '226 Figures 1, 2, and 7

3. Regarding claim 2, Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a guiding device (144) disposed in the receiving chamber for guiding the door panel when the door panel is retracted into the receiving chamber, and

the guiding device has at least one track (146) for sliding the door panel into the receiving chamber.

4. Regarding claim 6, Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first position is substantially perpendicular to the second position (see Figures 1 and 2).

5. Regarding claim 12, Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing for receiving at least one electronic device, comprising: a front panel (102) having at least one access port (108) for access to the electronic device; a receiving chamber (114) located within an inner space (106) of a main body of the computer housing (100) and connected to the opening; a door panel (104) engaged with the front panel and is allowed to move between a first position covering the access port (as in Figure 1) and a second position in the receiving space (as in Figure 2), and thereby exposing the electronic device; and a guiding device (144) disposed in the receiving chamber for guiding the door panel when the door panel is retracted into the receiving chamber.

6. Regarding claim 13, Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as claimed in claim 12, wherein the guiding device is a rail (144) comprising at least one track (146).

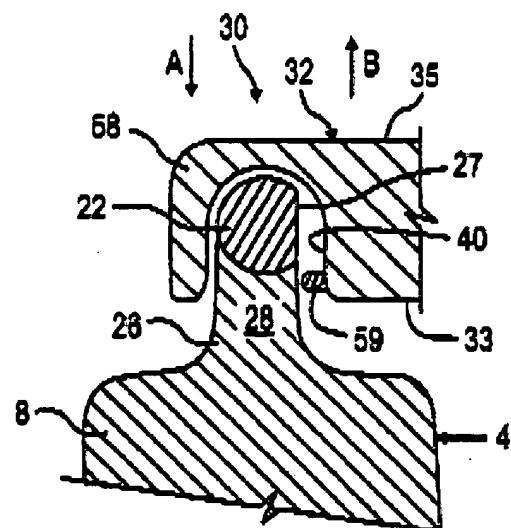
7. Regarding claim 17, Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as claimed in claim 12, wherein the first position is substantially perpendicular to the second position (see Figures 1 and 2).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

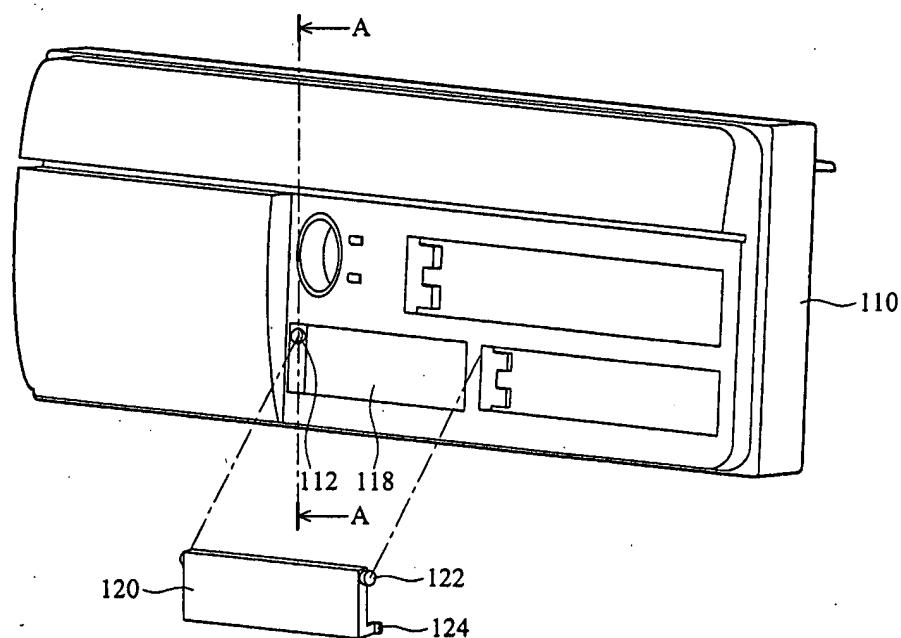
8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181). Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 1, but do not include a semi-cylindrical portion formed on the door panel. Hwang discloses a door hinging assembly using a cylinder with a flat side (22) in Figures 8-10. Further, it is well known to include a cylindrical portion (122) formed on a door panel to engage the front panel as shown in Figure 1 of the instant application. Based on the teachings of Hwang and the prior art Figure 1 in the instant application, it would have been a design choice to make the flat-sided cylinder of Hwang semi-cylindrical since applicant has not disclosed that having the semi-cylindrical member solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose, and it appears that Bullington et al.'s housing would perform equally well with a flat-sided cylindrical, semi-cylindrical, or full cylindrical member on the door.



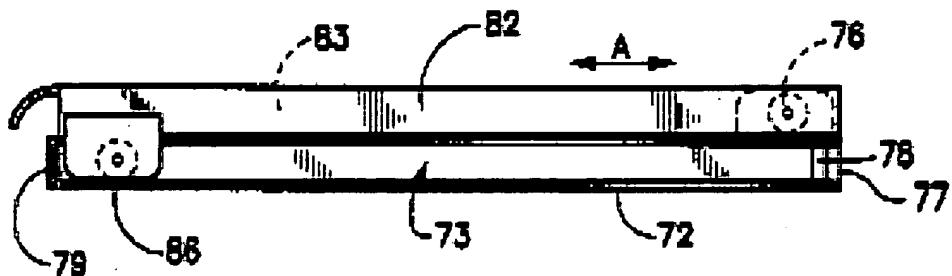
Hwang '181 Figure 9



Prior Art Figure 1

10. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181) and applicant's admitted prior art Figure 1. Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 3 when modified by Hwang as explained above, but do not include a door panel having a protrusion abutting the front panel when the door panel is in the first position. However, it is well known in the art to include such a protrusion (124) as shown in Figure 1 of the instant application. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing, as modified by Hwang, to include a door panel having a protrusion abutting the front panel when the door panel is in the first position as shown in the prior art to control the motion of the door panel while in its first position.

11. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181) and Quade (US Patent Number 5957558). Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 4 when modified by Hwang as explained above, but do not include a positioning portion disposed in the receiving chamber abutting the door panel when the door panel is in the second position. Quade discloses a hinged drawer unit including a positioning portion (79) disposed in the receiving chamber abutting the drawer when the drawer is in the second position. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing, as modified by Hwang as explained above, to include a positioning portion within the receiving chamber as taught by Quade to limit door travel.



Quade '558 Figure 5

12. Claims 7, 8, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181). Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing for receiving at least one electronic device therein, comprising: a front panel (102) having at least one access port (108) for access to the electronic device; a receiving chamber (114) located within an inner space (106) of a main body of the computer housing (100) and connected to the access port; and a door panel (104) engaged with the front panel, which is allowed to move between a first position covering the opening (as in Figure 1) and a second position in the receiving chamber (as in Figure 2), and thereby exposing the object, but Bullington et al. do not include a semi-cylindrical portion on the door panel to engage the front panel. Hwang discloses a door hinging method using a cylinder with a flat side (22). Further, it is well known to include a cylindrical portion (122) formed on a door panel to engage the front panel as shown in Figure 1 of the instant application. Based on the teachings of Hwang and the prior art Figure 1 in the instant application, it would have been a design choice to make the flat-sided cylinder of Hwang semi-cylindrical since applicant has not disclosed that having the semi-cylindrical member solves any stated problem or is for

any particular purpose, and it appears that Bullington et al.'s housing would perform equally well with a flat-sided cylindrical, semi-cylindrical, or full cylindrical member on the door. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing to include a semi-cylinder formed on the door panel to engage the front panel to facilitate rotation and sliding of the door panel.

13. As for claim 8, Bullington et al. further disclose a guiding device (144) disposed in the receiving chamber for guiding the door panel when the door panel is retracted into the receiving chamber, and the guiding device has at least one track (146) for sliding the door panel into the receiving chamber.

14. For claim 11, Bullington et al. disclose the first position is substantially perpendicular to the second position (see Figures 1 and 2).

15. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181) and applicant's admitted prior art Figure 1. Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 7 when modified by Hwang as explained above, but do not include a door panel having a protrusion abutting the front panel when the door panel is in the first position. However, it is well known in the art to include such a protrusion (124) as shown in Figure 1 of the instant application. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing, as modified by Hwang, to include a door panel having a protrusion abutting the front panel when the

door panel is in the first position as shown in the prior art to control the motion of the door panel while in its first position.

16. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181) and Quade (US Patent Number 5957558). Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 9 when modified by Hwang as explained above, but do not include a positioning portion disposed in the receiving chamber abutting the door panel when the door panel is in the second position. Quade discloses a hinged drawer unit including a positioning portion (79) disposed in the receiving chamber abutting the drawer when the drawer is in the second position. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing, as modified by Hwang as explained above, to include a positioning portion within the receiving chamber as taught by Quade to limit door travel.

17. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181). Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 12, but do not include a semi-cylindrical portion formed on the door panel and engaged with the front panel. Hwang discloses a door hinging method using a cylinder with a flat side (22). Further, it is well known to include a cylindrical portion (122) formed on a door panel and engaged with the front panel as shown in Figure 1 of the instant application. Based on the teachings of Hwang and the prior art Figure 1 in the instant application, it would have been a design choice to make the flat-sided cylinder of Hwang semi-cylindrical since applicant has not

disclosed that having the semi-cylindrical member solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose, and it appears that Bullington et al.'s housing would perform equally well with a flat-sided cylindrical, semi-cylindrical, or full cylindrical member on the door. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing to include a semi-cylinder formed on the door panel and engaged with the front panel to facilitate rotation and sliding of the door panel.

18. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181) and applicant's admitted prior art Figure 1. Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 14 when modified by Hwang as explained above, but do not include a door panel having a protrusion abutting the front panel when the door panel is in the first position. However, it is well known in the art to include such a protrusion (124) as shown in Figure 1 of the instant application. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing, as modified by Hwang, to include a door panel having a protrusion abutting the front panel when the door panel is in the first position as shown in the prior art to control the motion of the door panel while in its first position.

19. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bullington et al. in view of Hwang (US Patent Number 6338181) and Quade (US Patent Number 5957558). Bullington et al. disclose a computer housing as recited in claim 15 when modified by Hwang as explained above, but do not include a positioning portion

disposed in the receiving chamber abutting the door panel when the door panel is retracted into the receiving chamber. Quade discloses a hinged drawer unit including a positioning portion (79) disposed in the receiving chamber abutting the drawer when the drawer is retracted into the receiving chamber. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bullington et al.'s housing, as modified by Hwang as explained above, to include a positioning portion within the receiving chamber as taught by Quade to limit door travel.

***Conclusion***

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The Whalen reference (US Patent Number 4600254) is cited for disclosing a cabinet with a pivoting and sliding door. The Kyllo reference (US Patent Number 2775501) is cited for disclosing a cabinet with a pivoting door using a semi-cylindrical member. The Tindall reference (US Patent Number 4549625) is cited for disclosing an instrument housing with a pivoting and sliding cover.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Gabler whose telephone number is (571) 272-6038. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571) 272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PFG *fl*  
10/5/2005

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